

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Determined Hostility to American Rule Calls for a Change in Our Policy.

One cannot escape the weight and drift of Gov. Taft's testimony before the senate committee, which is that there is a state of persistent hostility in the Philippines, that it will be a long time in passing, and that thus far it has caused us great expense, great sacrifice of life, and, as the governor admitted, has led to some cases of retaliation that are a reproach to us. We have no doubt that what Gov. Taft calls "these infractions of propriety" have been committed in defiance of direct orders. There would be no such things happening between two civilized peoples, but with an inferior oriental race engaged in a guerrilla warfare against conquerors, the temptation to treat captives harshly is very strong.

The governor is plainly out of patience with some phases of the situation, for he thinks it is a crime against the Filipino that a state of war should continue, and says they have worn out the right to any treatment but that which is severe, within the laws of war. This hardly do. We have entered the Philippines as conquerors. There has been no growth of our civilization there from colonists establishing trade and having normal relations. We have come bodily from the outside, imposed ourselves on the situation, and that we should be met by guerrilla warfare is the most natural thing in the world. It is a thing that occurs in the history of every people. If we are determined to conquer the Philippines, we must have patience and keep at it work. The testimony of others accords with the drift of Gov. Taft's statement that it is a large work. Stephen Bonsal, a well-known writer for the press, expresses in the New York Herald, after spending some months in the Philippines, the opinion that civil government in the Philippines is a failure, and that its seeming triumphs are those of misguided optimism. It might not be too long a stretch of vision to see something like this between the lines of Gov. Taft's statement.

While Gov. Taft's work has been wise, patient and sincere, Mr. Bonsal holds that the Filipinos are solidly against American supremacy in any shape or form, and to use his own words, "if we do not wish to govern them rigidly and by force for 10, 20 or 30 years, we had better hit upon a scheme of gentle, saving appearances as much as possible." He reinforces his view by reference to numerous instances where friendly Filipinos and those who hold high offices have been found guilty of smuggling arms and ammunition for the insurgents. He calls attention also to the fact that the constabulary is composed in large measure of the insurgents who have come in not because they are convinced that our government is good, but because they have learned that it is better to carry an American rifle with a salary than to stand up against an American brother in line. But they are brothers in blood and sentiment with the insurgents in the field, and they will show it whenever they get opportunity.

It may be added, says the Indianapolis News, that private information, that is, information from men who have been in the Philippines quite as long as Gov. Taft, harmonizes with Mr. Bonsal's. These men report that the Filipinos are determined in their hostility to American rule, that they have in their hearts no feeling of submission, and that if we hold the islands we have got to hold them by force, and a generation at least must pass away before we can have the semblance of civil government. Of course, we ought to be able to discuss this subject without passion. If we are honest we want to find out the actual condition in the Philippines that we may know what is best to do. To this end we must allow freedom of speech and must gather testimony wherever we can. We are big enough and strong enough to be able to change our policy without any imputations of cowardice or inconsistency. We do not have to do a thing to keep up appearances. We are too great and strong for that, and we ought to be too great and strong to do anything but justice.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—God created the continent, filled the mountains with mineral treasure, made the valleys fruitful and the climate salubrious. It is a wonderful country and wonderfully blessed. But there are those among us who forget God and only remember Dingley. —Philadelphia Record.

—It might be accepted as a sound proposition that a tariff against the Philippines is right or wrong, and that it cannot be made right by imposing only a part of the Dingley duties. It would not save the burglar from punishment if he left half of his booty on the piano in the parlor. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The American people feel that they are being heavily taxed, through the tariff, for the benefit of the steel trust and similar combinations, and in their opinion they are not only entitled to be exempt from any increase of prices, but should reap the benefit of any and all reductions which may be made for the foreign trade. —Albany Argus.

—Cuba is wholly dependent upon us. We not only set her free and made ourselves her responsible guardian and protector, but we have by statute, which we made her accept, denied her the privilege of seeking elsewhere the trade advantages which she holds. She cannot make a treaty without our approval. The moral obligations involved in this relation would be sacredly respected by a Pawnee or a Matabele. —N. Y. Times.

—Republican newspapers which charge that the democratic party is "manufacturing" the issue of imperialism are making a grievous error. The republican party is creating that issue to the sore cost of the American people and of American principles. The democratic party would rejoice if the issue had no existence in fact. —St. Louis Republic.

—There is just one member of the McKinley cabinet who is likely to remain throughout the Roosevelt term. His name is Elihu Root, of New York. He was a Roosevelt man before he was a McKinley man. —Albany Argus.



SEED CORN ESSENTIALS.

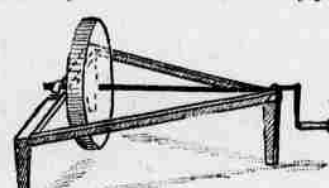
The Year's Success Depends on Having Good Seed on Hand at Planting Time.

There are many essential points to be rigorously observed in either selecting or buying seed corn. In selecting from one's own fields the earliest maturing and most perfect ears only should be saved, and when a variety commences to lose its dominant characteristics it is time to get fresh seed. In sending away for seed, buy that grown in the same latitude as your own, or if any change is made go a little north in preference to south. Understand your fields. Don't plant large eared white sorts in fields better adapted to medium size yellow sorts. The first movement toward making a corn crop is this matter of correct selection of seed. The quality of the seed is the next important thing. Do not be satisfied with "stock" (erib) seed corn. Be willing to pay a good fair price, and then demand high-bred seed. Order it from reputable growers or dealers and always order part of it at least in ear. Then you are planting with your eyes open. Prof. Shamel says on this question: "By highly-bred seed is meant seed that is the very highest representative of the improved type. In other words, those ears which as nearly as possible represent the ideal ear. As every ear is different from every other ear, there can never be a large number of such ears. However, this very fact of wide variation makes the improvement of varieties possible. If there was no variation from which selection could be made there could be no improvement. It is by selecting those ears which vary in the direction desired and discarding the poor ears that a general advance can be made." Having made a wise selection and secured seed that will test for germination 95 to 96 per cent., one need not be little anxious over the outcome of his corn crop. Does it pay to plant well-bred seed? Might as well ask: Does it pay to buy a good, pure-bred bull? Seed of established varieties have prominent and valuable characteristics. These characteristics, such as well-shaped ears, butts and tips well covered, rows compact and kernel set deep in the cob, give solidity and weight to the crop. Take such a variety as Reid's Yellow Dent—especially when the deeper dent strain is secured. It will grow uniformly good-sized ears, deep grain and the cob is well covered. Its full value is not apparent to the naked eye; but the scales always tell in its favor. This seed corn question is the most important one before American farmers this year. The success of your farming and feeding operations depend upon a good corn crop. See to it that good, reliable seed is on hand at planting time. —Prairie Farmer.

FRAME FOR GRINDSTONE.

A correspondent who lives in Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y., describes an excellent method of mounting a grindstone. The frame is shaped like a blunt-pointed wedge. The width at one end is about six inches, and at the other it slightly exceeds the diameter of the stone. Bits of scantling are used for the end pieces, and the edges should be properly beveled. To these are nailed side pieces of inch boards four inches wide. At the wide end of the frame the side pieces can be extended a few inches and rounded off for handles.

Nail three legs to the outside of the end pieces. Cut the leg pieces wide at the top and taper to the bottom so that they will be wide where they join.



SENSIBLE GRINDSTONE FRAME.

ends, and thus brace and stiffen the frame. You can use hard wood for boxes, but metal is preferable. Take a bar of iron one-quarter inch square and five feet long. Have a bearing turned at one end, and another 16 inches from the other end. Then set off one foot in length to form a crank, as shown. Drill a hole in the end for crank pin, on which put a loose shield.

One great advantage of mounting a stone in this fashion is that you can grind axes and scythes without interfering with the person who turns the crank. —N. Y. Tribune.

Rotation for Wheat Growers.

As to the best rotation of crops for a wheat grower, I would suggest the old rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover or corn, soy beans or cowpeas, wheat and clover with timothy. The latter rotation I think is the better one where the farmers can use the crops, as it is virtually getting two clover crops in the rotation or every second crop a leguminous one. It must be borne in mind that no system in which the most of the products of the soil are removed from the farm can continuously preserve the fertility of the land. Unless the crops are pastured or hauled on manure the clover and beans or peas only form a means of more perfectly draining the land of its elements of fertility. —H. B. Rice, in Farmers' Review.

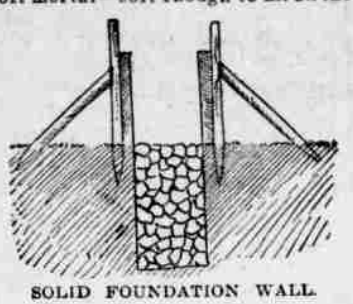
True Value of Fertilizers.

The farmer who buys a brand of fertilizer because it is low in price per ton may get a bargain, or he may be buying dirt and paying railroad freight on several hundred pounds of it in every ton. He may be wise, but we think he is otherwise. What is valuable in a commercial fertilizer is the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash it contains. The experiment stations of most of the states where fertilizers are used and sold publish bulletins on this subject, that all concerned should read and study. —Farm Journal.

LAYING A FOUNDATION.

Valuable Hints for Farmers Who Think of Building a Small Residence or Big Barn.

To build foundation walls, dig a trench to the frost line. Fill with loose stones. Now set up a plank on each side and hold them in place by stakes as shown in the cut. Fill in now to the top of the planks with loose stones and soft mortar—soft enough to fill all the



SOLID FOUNDATION WALL.

spaces between the stones. Allow the planks to remain until the mortar has set, then move along and build on another section. When the wall is hard, lay a little soft mortar along the top and imbed the sill in it. The wall will then be air tight. —Farm Journal.

COWPEAS FOR SEED.

A Profitable Crop in the Central South Where the Demand is Steadily on the Increase.

As the great value of the cowpea has become more generally known, its cultivation has increased until it has become a staple crop all over the southern half of the United States. Each year the demand for seed increases and the price is uniformly high. In view of these facts it will no doubt pay many farmers who have never grown any seed to do so this year.

The cowpea, like the other legumes, has the ability to furnish the nitrogen for its own growth, and to stir up much in the soil beside. This enables it to make large crops on soils deficient in nitrogen. But it requires plenty of phosphoric acid and potash to grow a good crop of seed.

On some trial plots I had last summer the application of from 200 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate per acre increased the yield on an average 62½ per cent over the unfertilized plots. When 100 to 200 pounds of muriate of potash was added to the phosphate, the average increase was 71 per cent over the unfertilized plot. The greatest profit came from the use of 200 pounds of acid phosphate. The soil was a clay of dolomite formation. Of course these results will not apply to all soils; but nearly all will pay a profit on the use of acid phosphate for this crop.

Peas for seed should be planted thickly in rows 18 inches or 2 feet apart, when the soil has become thoroughly warm. They should be kept clean of weeds by several shallow cultivations. A yield of 10 to 15 bushels per acre might be expected on average soil in an average season. Twenty bushels per acre is a good yield, although I have heard of 30 bushels being grown. As they are sure to bring from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel in the spring, the crop is a very profitable one, especially when the seed is hard to get, as it usually is. —E. E. Miller, in Country Gentleman.

TIMBER CONSUMPTION.

It Is So Enormous That Systematic Forest Culture Must Soon Be Resorted To.

In the United States 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber are used every year for matches, or the equivalent of the product of 400 acres of good virgin forest. About 620,000,000 acres of forest are now laid on American railroads, and 90,000,000 new ties are required annually for renewals. The amount of timber used every year for ties alone is equivalent to 3,000,000 feet of lumber. There are now standing 7,500,000 telegraph poles. The average life of a telegraph pole is about ten years, so that nearly 750,000 new poles are required every year for renewals. These figures do not include telephone poles and the poles required on new railway lines. The total annual consumption of timber for ties and poles is equivalent to the amount of timber grown on 100,000 acres of good virgin forest. For making shoe pegs the amount of wood used in a single year is equal to the product of fully 3,500 acres of good second-growth hardwood land. Lasts and boot trees require at least 500,000 cords more. Most newspaper and packing paper is made from wood. Although this industry has been developed only within the last 40 years, yet the amount of wood consumed for paper during that time has been enormous. The total annual consumption of wood for paper pulp is equivalent to over 800,000,000 board feet of timber, for which it would be necessary, were the trees all growing together, to cut some 80,000 acres of prime woods. —Yale Review.

New Industry Is Lively.

The beet-sugar industry is the most important feature of agricultural development now in progress in this country. It means much more than the money involved in sugar consumption, in intensive culture, fertilization, rotation, increased value of lands, and advanced wealth of national production. Mr. Nathaniel Stewart represents the investments in this industry in Michigan in three years to amount to \$7,700,000. The sugar expert of the department of agriculture says that annual rentals of sugar lands are from \$5 to \$15 per acre, and that the output of the present campaign will exceed 150,000 tons of sugar. Some estimates are higher. It will ultimately be a source of much income and profit to growers, though they often are and have been discouraged to abandonment of culture.

Store Grain in Bulk.

Where the granary is new and free from insects, or even where it is old and free from insects, it is advisable to store the grain in large quantities. In that case the surface layers only of the grain are exposed to the attack of insects. This practice is especially valuable against the moths, which do not penetrate far beneath the surface. When moths appear in a granary it is advisable to stir the grain, as this is destructive to them. If, however, weevils get in, the stirring does no good, only distributing them through the grain more thoroughly. —Farmers' Review.

ON COUNTER AND SHELF.

Shoulder scarfs in Japanese silks and silk combinations are inexpensive. These can be had in all the dainty colorings and are useful as well as pretty.

This season's muffs are a curious study, for they run the gamut in various shapes and styles, from the plain kind of fur to the latest creation, a round muff of black taffeta made of a succession of pinched black taffeta ruffles.

As a hint for summer furnishing a desk is shown covered with Japanese matting. It has a lid at the front which lets down to write upon and there is a drawer, and below the drawer several shelves reaching to the floor. The frame is of split brown bamboo.

"Boillottes" or card-table lights are new, artistic and useful, although rather expensive. They are low, three lights in each, and so arranged by having metallic shades over each light as to throw all the light upon the table. These lights are easily moved about and can be used with electricity or candles.

The poster style of art has now captured the china decorations, and thin-faced, long-necked, ginger-haired maidens, with wreaths of flowers on their heads and rapt expressions on their faces, decorate many of the dinner plates. Most of these ghastly-looking maidens are accompanied by equally weird-looking flowers.

The dainty, charming little white turn-over collars which have become so important a part of every woman's toilet can be had ready-made in marvelously pretty designs at extremely low prices. As many prefer to make these pretty things at home the shops are showing lace patterns in showy yet simple designs, accompanied by the necessary braids for their making.

MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Albert B. Cummins was inaugurated as governor of Iowa in the presence of his father and mother, his daughter and his grandson.

Ex-Senator Chandler says President Roosevelt has set a pace in his attention to and transaction of public business that will kill any of his successors who may attempt to keep it up.

THE MARKETS.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 4.30 | 6.30 |
| COTTON—Middling | 16.00 | 8.00 |
| FLOUR—Winter Wheat | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 88.50 | 90.00 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 65.50 | 90.00 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 10.00 | 17.00 |
| PORK—Mess New | 10.00 | 17.00 |
| COTTON—Middling | 4.75 | 5.25 |
| BEEF—Steers | 2.75 | 5.25 |
| Cows and Heifers | 2.25 | 5.25 |
| CALVES—(per 100 lbs.) | 2.25 | 5.25 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice | 5.50 | 6.25 |
| SHEEP—Fair to Choice | 4.50 | 5.25 |
| FLOUR—Patents | 4.00 | 4.15 |
| Other Grades | 3.25 | 3.50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 87.00 | 87.50 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 62.00 | 62.50 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 62.00 | 62.50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 | 88.00 | 88.50 |
| Other Grades | 14.00 | 14.50 |
| HAY—Clear Timothy | 12.00 | 11.50 |
| BUTTER—Choice Dairy | 17.00 | 22.00 |
| BACON—Clear Rib | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 16.00 | 16.50 |
| PORK—Standard Medium | 15.00 | 15.50 |
| LARD—Choice Steam | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 5.25 | 6.25 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice | 5.75 | 6.25 |
| SHEEP—Fair to Choice | 4.00 | 5.25 |
| FLOUR—Winter Patents | 3.80 | 4.00 |
| Spring Patents | 3.20 | 3.70 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring | 78.50 | 79.50 |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow | 59.00 | 60.00 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| PORK—Mess | 15.00 | 15.50 |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 4.90 | 6.05 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 5.75 | 6.25 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice | 5.75 | 6.25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 87.00 | 87.50 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 62.00 | 62.50 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 62.00 | 62.50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 | 88.00 | 88.50 |
| Other Grades | 14.00 | 14.50 |
| HAY—Clear Timothy | 12.00 | 11.50 |
| BUTTER—Choice Dairy | 17.00 | 22.00 |
| BACON—Clear Rib | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 16.00 | 16.50 |
| PORK—Standard Medium | 15.00 | 15.50 |
| LARD—Choice Steam | 10.00 | 10.50 |

Patriotic Blood.

Out in Cincinnati there is an Irishman who, like many other good Irishmen, is firm in his loyalty to his native land. One morning not long ago he was at work near the top of a telegraph pole, painting it a bright green, when the paint slipped and splashed on the sidewalk. A few minutes later another Irishman came along. He looked at the paint, then at his countryman on the ladder, coming down the pole, and inquired, with anxiety in his tone: "Doherty, Doherty, how ye had a hemorrhage?" —Youth's Companion.

Handsome Calendar of the Season. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has issued a beautiful calendar in six sheets 12x14 inches, each sheet having a ten color picture of a popular actress—reproductions of water colors by Leon Moran. The original paintings are owned by and the calendars are issued under the Railway Company's copyright. A limited edition will be sold at 25 cents per calendar of six sheets. Will be mailed on receipt of price—F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Place and Greatness.

Joe—I paid \$25 to get into that volume of "Great Americans."

"All I got was half a column alongside of a man who is the most notorious humbug in our country." —Detroit Free Press.

If You Cannot Go to California.

the land of perpetual Summer, cure your Cough, Spitting or Lung trouble of any kind by taking a remedy grown where Lung trouble is unknown. Send \$1.00 for 100 doses to the Naranjal Medical Co., Oakland, California.

A Case of Telepathy.—He (who has been snubbed all the afternoon)—"Good-by!" She—"Why, what a coincidence. I was going to say that myself!" —Town and Country.

Stops the Cough and Works on the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 35c.

The longer we know a man the more things we find out about him that we never should have suspected. —Indianapolis News.

Pike's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds. —N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some people seem to think they can make a long story short by telling it over again. —Indianapolis News.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Dropper Cures in one minute.

Every time you commit a bad action, you arouse an enemy. —Acheson Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an uneven dyed appearance.

A man's sighs usually overshadow his earthly troubles. —Chicago Daily News.

LONDON VERDICT

IS

St. Jacobs Oil

If when you have Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, or Sciatica, you immediately apply that famous sovereign remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which is sold everywhere, you will find it cures the worst of these cases. It acts like magic, it penetrates instantly to the very seat of the disease, and removes the cause of pain.

Mr. HENRY JOHN BULLOW, of 4, Stanley Inn Building, Holborn Bars, W. C., said:—"I had rheumatism in my feet and legs, which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain, and completely cured me."

Mrs. WILFRED BRIDGE, of 100, Street Home for Poor, Clarendon, and Clarendon, W. C., said:—"I had rheumatism in my feet and legs, which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain, and completely cured me."

The above are only three out of the thousands of cases which have been permanently cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil. You can do no better, join the St. Jacobs Oil Society, and you will not regret it. Your dealer can get it for you, if he does not have it.

CONQUERS PAIN

HAZARD

It is a very rare occurrence that a man should be killed by a gunpowder, because he has used a fair trial, both black and smokeless powder, and he has found that the danger of hazard only the danger of a change as he can do no better, join the St. Jacobs Oil Society, and you will not regret it. Your dealer can get it for you, if he does not have it.

GUN POWDER

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it constantly in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it constantly in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it constantly in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. SALEM, May 9, 1898.